

FORM PTO-1390 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. PHD 99,088
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. Application No. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/763845
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP00/06073	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE JUNE 29, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED JULY 3, 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION WIRELESS NETWORK FOR REQUESTING A CONTENTION CHANNEL		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US CHRISTOPH HERRMANN, YONGGANG DU		
<p>Applicant(s) herewith submit to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). <input type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendment to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). <p>Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 C.F.R. 1.97 and 1.98. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 C.F.R. 3.28 and 3.31 is included. <input type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>4</u> Sheets of Drawings <u>X</u> Authorization Pursuant to 37 CFR § 1.136(a)(3) and to Charge Deposit Account 		

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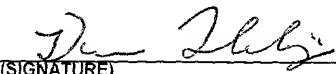
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U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5) 09/763845		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP00/06073		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER PHD 99,088	
17 <input type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 C.F.R. 1.492(A)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO \$940.00 International preliminary-examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482) \$720.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2)) \$760.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) nor international search fee (37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$970.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$ 96.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT = \$940.00				CALCULATIONS (PTO USE ONLY)	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 C.F.R. 1.492(e)).				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total Claims	13 - 20 =		X \$ 18.00	\$	
Independent claims	4 - 3 =	1	X \$ 80.00	\$80.00	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable)			+ \$260.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$940.00	
Reductions by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 C.F.R. 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)				\$	
SUBTOTAL =				\$1020.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 C.F.R. 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$1020.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 C.F.R. 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 C.F.R. 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$40.00	
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NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 C.F.R. 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 C.F.R. 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Corporate Patent Counsel Philips Electronics North America Corporation 580 White Plains Road Tarrytown, NY 10591			 (SIGNATURE) Dicran Halajian (NAME) 39,703 (REGISTRATION NUMBER)		
DATE OF MAILING: February 24, 2001					

Wireless network for requesting a contention channel

The invention relates to a wireless network comprising at least a base station and a plurality of assigned terminals for exchanging user data and control data.

5 In the document "ETSI SMG2, Meeting no. 24, Cork, Ireland, 1-5 December 1997, Tdoc SMG2 359/97, Concept Group Alpha – Wideband Direct-Sequence CDMA (WCDMA), EVALUATION DOCUMENT (3.0), part 1: System Description, Performance Evaluation" a radio network operating according to the CDMA method (CDMA – Code-Division Multiple Access) is proposed. The radio network comprises a plurality of radio cells
10 having each a base station and terminals or mobile stations located therein. After a terminal has been registered and synchronized, it transmits a random-access burst over a contention channel which is denoted a Random-Access CHannel RACH, for example, when a user channel is requested. The random-access burst comprises a preamble part and a data part. The preamble part comprises 16 symbols (preamble sequence) which is spread by an orthogonal
15 Gold code (preamble code). The orthogonal Gold code contains 256 chip intervals. The data part contains a field with an identification for the terminal, a field for featuring the requested service (short packet transmission, dedicated – channel set-up, etc.), an optional field for data packets (optional user packet) and a CRC field for error detection. A random-access burst received from a base station is supplied via a matched filter, a preamble correlator, and a
20 peak detector to a circuit portion estimating the time delay of the data part, which circuit portion controls a RAKE circuit for the evaluation of the data part. Thus, a peak detection based on a correlation is used here with subsequent message decoding. The RACH channel is permanently available then (permanent channel).

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It is an object of the invention to provide a wireless network in which more transmission capacity is available.

The object is achieved by a wireless network of the type defined in the opening paragraph,

in that the base station includes a device for correlating a signaling sequence transmitted by at least one terminal to indicate the wish to use a contention channel and for detecting the pulse evolved from a received and correlated signaling sequence, and

in that the base station, after the detection of a signaling sequence, is provided for
5 transmitting a provision message over a contention channel to be used by one of the assigned terminals.

The wireless network according to the invention is understood to mean a network comprising a plurality of radio cells in which a base station and a plurality of terminals respectively, transmit control and user data in a wireless fashion. A wireless
10 transmission is used for transmitting information by, for example, radio, ultrashell or infrared paths.

After the synchronization of a terminal with the assigned base station, this terminal is further to be registered with the assigned base station. A terminal transmits registration information by a contention channel (RACH). According to the invention, such a
15 contention channel is requested by a terminal by means of a signaling sequence and always used only after such a request. After the signaling sequence has been detected, a base station provides such a contention channel which is not continuously available. For this purpose, a respective provision message is transmitted to the assigned terminals.

Such a signaling sequence may be a Golay Gold or Kasami sequence
20 (compare claim 4) having good auto and cross-correlation properties. The base station includes a device (for example, a matched filter) in which a correlation is effected of the received signaling sequences. The pulse evolved from the correlation is detected (claim 3).

Since such a contention channel is only available after a request by means of a signaling sequence, the channel may further be used for other purposes. This means a saving
25 of transmission capacity compared to the known wireless networks, and a reduction of collisions when this contention channel is used.

Patent claim 2 indicates that after a signaling sequence has been transmitted by a terminal, and a provision message has been received, a terminal identification and/or at least a data packet is transmitted over the contention channel. However, it is then not
30 impossible for a terminal to use a plurality of contention channels (claim 5). A terminal can also use one of various time slots of the transmitting-end reference frame for transmitting a signaling sequence (claim 8), as a result of which there is less probability of collisions. Claim 9 indicates a further measure to reduce the probability of collisions. There is proposed to use one signaling sequence from a plurality of signaling sequences. Different signaling sequences

may also be used for requesting one or more contention channels with different data rates (claim 10).

The claims 6 and 7 indicate what measures are taken when a terminal does not receive an acknowledgement of the reception of a signaling sequence, or an

5 acknowledgement of the reception of data transmitted by one or more contention channels.

The invention also relates to a base station, a terminal and a method of exchanging user data and control data in a wireless network between at least a base station and a plurality of assigned terminals.

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Examples of embodiment of the invention will be further explained with reference to the Figure, in which

Fig. 1 shows a wireless network comprising a plurality of base stations and terminals,

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Fig. 2 shows a signaling sequence transmitted by way of example by a terminal, and an output signal of a matched filter received in a receiver of a base station after a signaling sequence has been received,

Fig. 3 shows a receiver of the base station,

Fig. 4 shows a transmitter of a base station,

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Fig. 5 shows a receiver of a terminal and

Fig. 6 shows a transmitter of a terminal.

Fig. 1 shows a wireless network, for example, a radio network, comprising a
25 plurality of base stations 1 to 3 and a plurality of terminals 4 to 14. Certain terminals 4 to 14 are assigned to a base station 1 to 3. In the example shown in Fig. 1, the base station is assigned the terminals 4 to 7, the base station 2 the terminals 8 to 10 and the base station 3 the terminals 11 to 14. An exchange of control data takes place at least between the base station and the terminals. An exchange of user data can take place between the base station
30 and the terminals as well as between the terminals. In both cases the link for the transmission of user data is set up by the base station. The terminals 4 to 14 are usually mobile stations which are controlled by a stationary base station 1 to 3. However, a base station 1 to 3 may also be mobile, as appropriate.

In the wireless network are transmitted, for example, radio signals according to the FDMA, TDMA or CDMA method (FDMA = Frequency-Division Multiple Access, TDMA = Time-Division Multiple Access, CDMA = Code-Division Multiple Access) or in conformity with a combination of the methods.

5 According to the CDMA method, which is a special code spreading method, binary information (data signal) originating from a user is modulated with a different code sequence. Such a code sequence comprises a pseudo-random square-wave signal (pseudo-noise code) whose rate, also referred to as chip rate, is generally considerably higher than that of the binary information. The duration of a square-wave pulse of the pseudo-random square-wave signal is referred to as chip interval T_C . $1/T_C$ is the chip rate. The multiplication or
10 modulation respectively, of the data signal by the pseudo-random square-wave signal results in a spreading of the spectrum by the spreading factor $N_C = T/T_C$, where T is the duration of a square-wave pulse of the data signal.

User data and control data are transmitted between at least one terminal and a
15 base station over channels predefined by the base station. A channel is determined by a frequency range, a time range and, for example, in the CDMA method, by a spreading code. The radio link from the base station to the terminals is referred to as a down link and that from the terminals to the base station as an uplink. In this way data are transmitted from the base station to the terminals over down link channels and from terminals to the base station
20 over uplink channels. For example, a down link control channel may be provided which is used for broadcasting control data from the base station to all the terminals prior to a connection set up. Such a channel is referred to as a down link broadcast control channel. For transmitting control data from a terminal to the base station prior to a connection set-up, for example, an uplink control channel assigned by the base station can be used which, however,
25 can also be accessed by other terminals. An uplink channel that can be used by a plurality of or all the terminals is referred to as a common uplink channel. After a connection set-up, for example, between a terminal and the base station, user data are transmitted over a down link and an uplink user channel. Channels that are set up only between one transmitter and one receiver are referred to as dedicated channels. As a rule, a user channel is a dedicated channel
30 that can be accompanied by a dedicated control channel for transmitting link-specific control data.

For integrating a terminal with a base station, one contention channel is sufficient which will be referenced signalized RACH channel (RACH = Random-Access CHannel). Also data packets can be transmitted by such a signalized RACH channel.

For user data to be exchanged between the base station and a terminal it is necessary that the terminal is synchronized with the base station. For example, from the GSM system (GSM = Global System for Mobile communication), in which a combination of FDMA and TDMA method is used, is known that after a suitable frequency range has been determined on the basis of predefined parameters, the position in time of a frame is determined (frame synchronization) with the aid of which the sequence in time for transmitting data is determined. Such a frame is always necessary for the data synchronization of terminals and base station in TDMA, FDMA and CDMA methods. Such a frame may contain various sub-frames or form a superframe together with a plurality of other successive frames. For simplicity, a frame denoted reference frame will be started from in the following. This reference frame may be, for example, the frame having a duration of 10 ms in the UMTS system.

For carrying out a frame synchronization, all the terminals must be synchronized with the base station by means of pulses transmitted by the base station. When no code spreading method (for example, CDMA method) is used (for example, a TDMA method is used), the pulse duration corresponds exactly with the time interval necessary for transmitting one bit. When a code spreading method is used indeed, the pulse duration corresponds with one chip interval. A bit interval then corresponds with a plurality of chip intervals. For frame synchronization it is necessary that a special pulse sequence is transmitted by the base station. The start time of the pulse sequence corresponds to the start time of a frame.

In the following it is assumed that the terminals have already been synchronized with the base station, but have not yet been registered there. For the registration a terminal is to transmit certain information (at least a terminal identification) to the base station via a signalized RACH channel. Since, according to the invention, a signalized RACH channel is not continuously available, this channel is rendered available by a base station after a request from a terminal. For requesting a signalized RACH channel, a terminal transmits a signaling sequence. Such a signaling sequence transmitted by a terminal is a pseudo-random square-wave signal. This signaling sequence can be sent, for example, during a certain time slot (or time window) of the reference frame at the transmitting end. A terminal can obtain knowledge about this certain time slot from the base station after it has synchronized with it via a down-link broadcast control channel.

A base station includes a matched filter and a peak detector connected downstream in the circuit for detecting the signaling sequences transmitted by a terminal.

When the peak detector of the base station detects a peak on the output of the matched filter within a time slot (or time window) of the reference frame on the receiving side, there is at least one request from a terminal for a signalized RACH channel.

The matched filter is clocked at a clock rate that is at least equal to the maximum chip rate when code spreading is used, or equal to the maximum bit rate when no code spreading is used. The terminals transmit such signaling sequences, which have a good autocorrelation property, to make an unambiguous detection of a signaling sequence possible. Furthermore, the signaling sequence is to have a good cross-correlation property i.e. the correlation with other signals to be transmitted in the network is to be small. Thus, on the one hand, the other signals transmitted within the network and received by the matched filter are interpreted by the peak detector as a negligibly small noise signal whereas, on the other hand, the signaling sequences are interpreted as a negligibly small noise or interference signal by other circuit elements in the base station which process the other signals transmitted within the network. A signaling sequence of this kind, having good auto and cross-correlation properties is, for example, a sequence from the book "J.G. Proakis: Digital Communications by J.G. Proakis, third edition, McGraw-Hill International Editions, 1995, pp. 724 to 729) known as Gold and Casami sequence. Also Golay sequences can be used. The pulses produced on the output of the matched filter are a parameter for the energy of the signaling sequences.

When a base station detects at least one signaling sequence, the base station renders a signalized RACH channel according to the invention available to all the terminals in the assigned radio cell. This means that the base station transmits a provision message to all the terminals via a down-link broadcast control channel. For example, in the FDD mode (FDD = Frequency-Division Duplexing) of UMTS, the signalized RACH channel would be determined by a scrambling code and a group of spreading codes.

The base station cannot recognize on the basis of the signaling sequence which terminal has transmitted a signaling sequence. The transmitted provision message of the base station only tells that the terminals, which have transmitted a specific signaling sequence during the specific time slot (or time window) can use one or more signalized RACH channels indicated in the provision message. The terminals can use one of the signalized RACH channels for transmitting information or also use several channels simultaneously. Therefore, these terminals, which have transmitted a signaling sequence and received the provision message from the base station, use one or more signalized RACH channels for effecting, for example, a registration with a base station. The base station then acknowledges

the reception of a registration request to the terminal that has sent, for example, the request for registration by the assigned signaling RACH channel. After the registration, the terminal in question is included in the radio cell and can exchange user data and further control data with the base station and with the other terminals of the radio cell.

5 It is also possible that a plurality of time slots instead of one are predefined within a transmitting-end reference frame. Such a time slot can be used by a terminal for transmitting a signaling sequence. In the provision message the base station is then to indicate the time slot used by the terminal.

10 When a plurality of terminals have simultaneously transmitted a signaling sequence during the specific time range (or time window), the base station detects these signaling sequences. After the terminals that have simultaneously transmitted a signaling sequence have received the provision message, it is possible for these terminals also to transmit, for example a registration request at the same time. These various transmitted registration requests interfere with each other and can therefore not be recognized by the base station. If a terminal receives no acknowledgement after a certain predefined period of time, 15 the terminal establishes that there is a collision and transmits a new signaling sequence again after a certain random period of time.

Fig. 2 shows by way of example signaling sequences S plotted against a time section TS of a transmitting-end reference frame SRR and the output signal of the matched filter in the base station plotted against the respective time slot TE of a receiving-end reference frame ERR . The signaling sequence S has the sequence duration or sequence length L . In Fig. 2 is furthermore taken into account a propagation delay time p . The output signal of the matched filter comprises a main pulse and sub-pulses. 20

The duration of the defined time slot (or time window) for the transmission of the signaling sequence and the duration of a signaling sequence depends on the following factors. A first factor forms the accuracy of the estimate of the propagation delay of the signaling sequence to be transmitted from the terminals to the base station, a second factor the delay spread characteristic based on multi-path propagation, a third factor the auto-correlation properties of the signaling sequences of the terminals and a fourth factor the cross-correlation properties of the signaling sequences of the terminals with signaling sequences of adjacent radio cells. 25 30

So far, the case has been described where a terminal uses only a certain signaling sequence for requesting a signalized RACH channel. It is also possible that a plurality of different signaling sequences are used to reduce the hazard of collisions. The

signaling sequences to be used may be known to a terminal or, after the synchronization with the base station, be announced via the down-link broadcast control channel. When requesting a signalized RACH channel, a terminal can select one signaling sequence at random from the multiplicity of signaling sequences.

5 With a signaling sequence taken from a multiplicity of signaling sequences, also one or various RACH channels having different data rates can be requested. The data rate of a RACH channel can be set via the spreading factor. For example, a first signaling sequence may mean that a RACH channel having a data rate of 64 kbits/s is requested and a second signaling sequence may mean that four RACH channels each having a data rate of 32
10 kbits/s are requested.

To structure the exchange of control data between a terminal utilizing a signalized RACH channel and a base station in a simple manner, the base station can, for example, by means of the provision message, also indicate the duration of use of a signalized RACH channel for a terminal. Alternatively it is possible to predefine this duration of use as
15 a system parameter.

A terminal can transmit a signaling sequence for the first time with minimum energy. If no provision message is received by the terminal, a further signaling sequence can be transmitted with increased energy. This procedure is repeated up to a maximum energy value or until a provision message transmitted by the base station is received.

20 The invention can be inserted as an additional circuit portion into any existing or still-to-be-introduced mobile radio system such as, for example, GSM or UMTS mobile radio system (UMTS = Universal Mobile Telecommunication System). Figs. 3 to 6 show a receiver (Fig. 3) and a transmitter (Fig. 4) of a base station and a receiver (Fig. 5) and a transmitter (Fig. 6) of a terminal.

25 The block diagram shown in Fig. 3 of a receiver of a base station contains as known elements (for example, from GSM mobile radio system or a CDMA system) an antenna 15, a high-frequency block 16, an intermediate frequency block 17, an analog/digital converter 18, a demodulator 19 and a block 20 which executes, for example, the switching functions of channel demultiplexing, de-interleaving, channel decoding and, when a CDMA
30 system is used, also de-spreading. The control and user signals occurring in the baseband are applied to a channel access control block 23 which transfers the various signals to the respective units for further processing, for example, to a switching center. According to the invention, the receiver of the base station includes a matched filter 21 which checks the received signals to find whether there is a signaling sequence. If a signaling sequence has

been detected, this is established by a next peak detector 22 and announced to the channel access control block 23 which may be, for example, a processor. The channel access control block 23 leads this message to further control elements downstream in the circuit and not represented here, which then, for example by means of generated control data, assign a user channel to the terminal via the transmitter of the base station.

The transmitter of the base station represented in Fig. 4 also includes a channel access control block 24 which receives data from various sources 25. Such a source may be, for example, a switching center which produces user data, or a control element which supplies control data. For example, these control data may contain a provision message about a signalized RACH channel to be used for a terminal, which terminal has previously requested a signalized RACH channel by means of a signaling sequence. The block 26 following the control block 24 carries out the switching functions of, for example, channel coding, interleaving, channel multiplexing and, when a CDMA system is used, also spreading. The output signal of the block 26 is applied to an antenna 31 via a modulator 27, a digital/analog converter 28, an intermediate-frequency block 29 and a high-frequency block 30. All the elements 25 to 31 may be elements known from existing mobile radio systems.

A block circuit diagram of a receiver of a terminal is shown in Fig. 5. This receiver includes as elements known from, for example, a GSM mobile radio system or a CDMA system, an antenna 32, a high-frequency block 33, an intermediate-frequency block 34, an analog/digital converter 35, a demodulator 36, a block 37 having several functions and a channel access control block 38 which supplies control and user data to various sinks (for example, low-frequency circuit for converting user data into speech data). The block 37 is charged with, for example, the switching functions of channel demultiplexing, de-interleaving, channel decoding and, when a CDMA system is used, de-spreading. The channel access control block 38 evaluates certain channels relevant to the terminal such as, for example, a user channel or a downlink broadcast control channel. This information is transferred to certain other circuit elements in the terminal which are not further shown here.

The terminal includes in a transmitter whose associated block circuit diagram is shown in Fig. 6, also a channel access control block 39 which controls the channel access. The channel access control block 39 delivers data to a block 42, which executes the switching functions of channel coding, interleaving, channel multiplexing and, when a CDMA system is used, also spreading. The user data and control data are received from different sources by the channel access control block 39. Such a source may be, for example, a low-frequency circuit which produces speech data as user data, or a control element which supplies control

data. For example, these control data may be information about the start time of a signaling sequence. A time controller 40 indicates the instant at which a signaling sequence is transmitted and also the beginning and the end of a time slot. The generator includes a memory for storing various signaling sequences. The signaling sequence to be transmitted is
5 selected from the channel access control block. Signaling sequences may be written, as appropriate, in the memory of the generator 41. The generator 41 and the time controller 40 are initialized after the information is received about the signaling sequence to be used. When no change of the signaling sequence and/or start time is indicated by the associated base station, a further initialization of generator 41 and time controller 40 is not necessary.

10 The user data and control data processed in the block 42 are supplied to a superposition circuit 43, which further receives output signals of the generator 41. The output signal produced by the superposition circuit 43 is transmitted via a modulator 44 to a digital/analog converter 45, an intermediate frequency block 46 and a high-frequency block 47, which radiates by an antenna 48 the signals formed in the high-frequency block.

CLAIMS:

1. A wireless network comprising at least a base station (1 to 3) and a plurality of assigned terminals (4 to 14) for exchanging user data and control data,

characterized

in that the base station (1 to 3) includes a device (21, 22) for correlating a signaling sequence transmitted by at least one terminal (4 to 14) to indicate the wish to use a contention channel and for detecting the pulse evolved from a received and correlated signaling sequence, and

in that the base station (1 to 3), after the detection of a signaling sequence, is provided for transmitting a provision message over a contention channel to be used by the assigned terminals (4 to 14).

2. A wireless network as claimed in claim 1,

characterized in that

a terminal (4 to 14) is provided for transmitting a signaling sequence during a certain time slot of a transmitting-end reference frame and, after receiving a provision message from the base station (1 to 3), for transmitting a terminal identification and/or data packets over at least one contention channel.

3. A wireless network as claimed in claim 1,

characterized

in that the base station (1 to 3) includes a matched filter (21) for generating at least one pulse after a signaling sequence has been received, and a peak detector (22) and

in that during a certain time slot of a transmitting-end reference frame the peak detector (22) is provided for detecting a peak on the output of the matched filter (21).

4. A wireless network as claimed in claim 1,

characterized in that

a terminal (4 to 14) is provided for transmitting a Gold, Kasami or Golay sequence as a signaling sequence during a specific time slot of a transmitting-end reference frame.

- 5 5. A wireless network as claimed in claim 1,
characterized in that

the base station (1 to 3) is provided for transmitting the provision message over one or more contention channels to be used by the terminals (4 to 14) after the detection of a signaling sequence.

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6. A wireless network as claimed in Claim 1,
characterized in that

a terminal (4 to 14) is provided for the retransmission of a signaling sequence when within a predefined period of time the terminal (4 to 14) has received no
15 acknowledgement of the reception of the signaling sequence or, after a contention channel has been assigned, no acknowledgement of the reception of data from the base station (1 to 3) transmitted over the contention channel.

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7. A wireless network as claimed in claim 1,
characterized in that

a terminal (4 to 14) is provided for retransmission of a signaling sequence with increased energy up to a maximum energy value when, within a predefined period of time, the terminal (4 to 14) has not received an acknowledgement of the reception of the signaling sequence from the base station (1 to 3).

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8. A wireless network as claimed in claim 2,
characterized in that

a terminal (4 to 14) is provided for transmitting a signaling sequence during one of various determined time slots of a transmitting-end reference frame and,

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after reception of a provision message from the base station (1 to 3), is provided for transmitting a terminal identification and/or data packets over at least one contention channel only when the provision message also indicates the respective time slot.

9. A wireless network as claimed in claim 1,

characterized in that

a terminal (4 to 14) is provided for transmitting a signaling sequence which is part of a multiplicity of signaling sequences to be used in a radio cell.

5 10. A wireless network as claimed in claim 9,

characterized in that

a terminal (4 to 14) is provided for selecting a signaling sequence to request one or a plurality of contention channels having different data rates from the base station (1 to 3).

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11. A base station (1 to 3) in a wireless network for exchanging user data and control data including a plurality of assigned terminals (4 to 14),

characterized

in that the base station (1 to 3) includes a device (21, 22) for correlating a signaling sequence transmitted by at least one terminal (4 to 14) to indicate the request to use a contention channel and for detecting the pulse evolved from a received and correlated signaling sequence and

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in that, after the detection of a signaling sequence, the base station (1 to 3) is provided for transmitting a provision message over a contention channel to be used by the assigned terminals (4 to 14).

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12. A terminal in a wireless network for exchanging user data and control data with at least one base station (1 to 3) and further terminals (4 to 14),

characterized in that

the terminal (4 to 14) is provided for transmitting a signaling sequence in the case of a request for use of a contention channel and for receiving a provision message from the assigned base station (1 to 3) over a contention channel to be used after the base station (1 to 3) has detected the signaling sequence.

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30 13. A method of exchanging user data and control data in a wireless network between at least a base station (1 to 3) and a plurality of assigned terminals (4 to 14),

characterized

in that a signaling sequence transmitted by at least one terminal (4 to 14) to indicate the request for use of a contention channel is correlated in the base station (1 to 3) and the peak evolving therefrom is detected, and

- 5 in that, after the detection of a signaling sequence, a provision message is transmitted by the base station (1 to 3) over a contention channel to be used by one of the assigned terminals (4 to 14).

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to a wireless network comprising at least a base station (1 to 3) and a plurality of assigned terminals (4 to 14) for exchanging user data and control data. The base station (1 to 3) includes a device (21, 22) for correlating a signaling sequence transmitted by at least one terminal (4 to 14) to indicate the wish to use a contention channel and for detecting the pulse evolved from a received and correlated signaling sequence. After a signaling sequence has been detected, the base station (1 to 3) transmits a provision message over a contention channel to be utilized by the assigned terminals (4 to 14).

Fig. 1

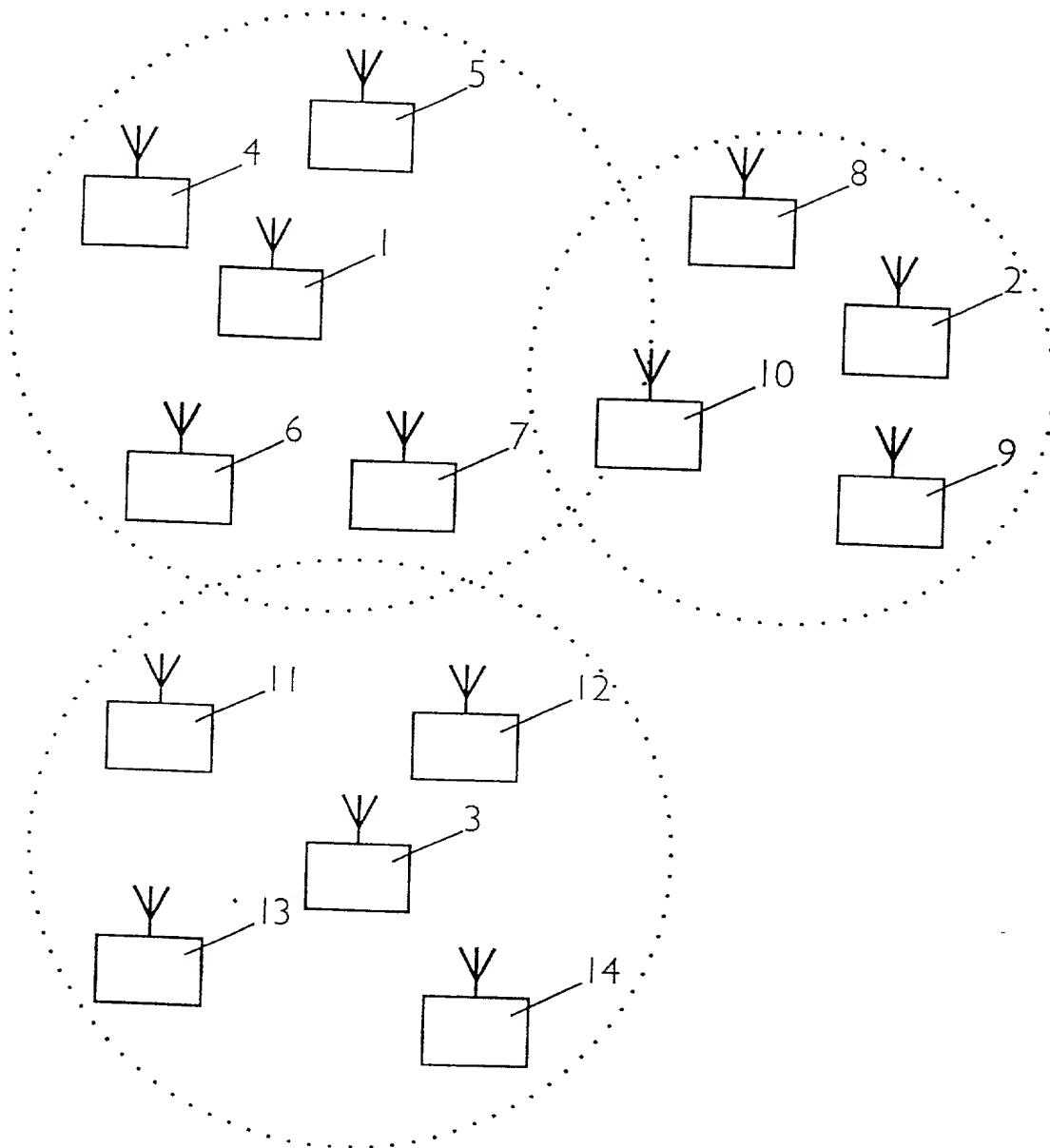


FIG. 1

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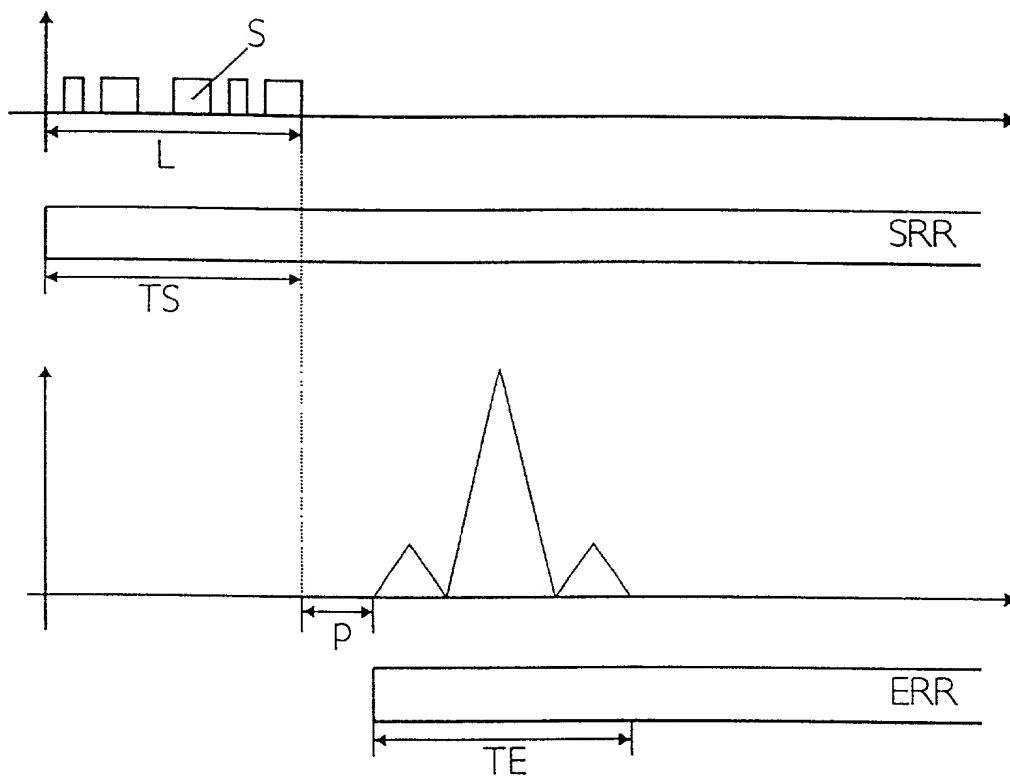
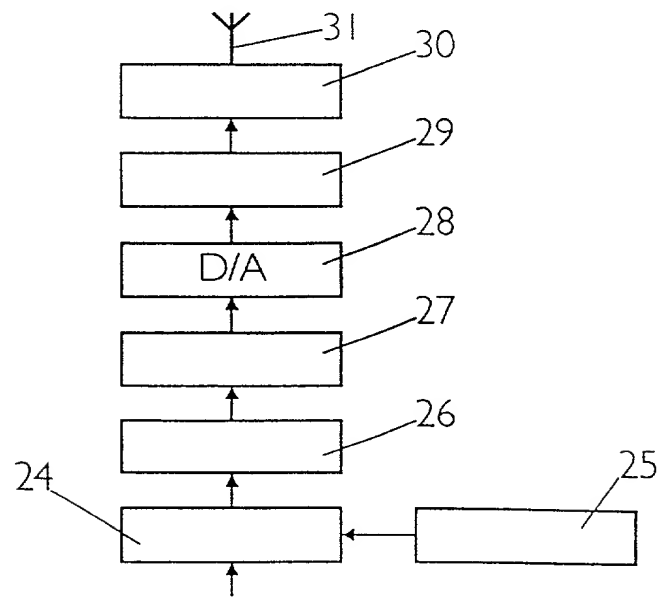
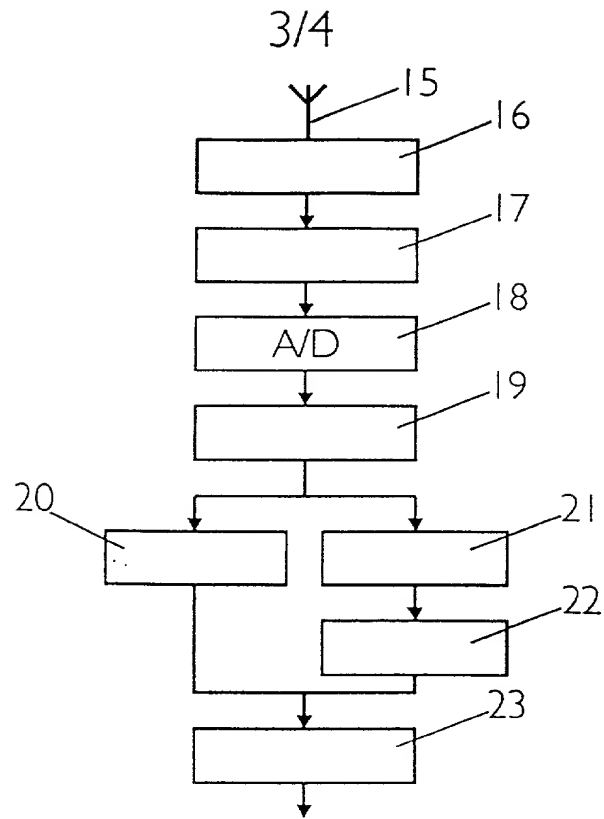


FIG. 2



4/4

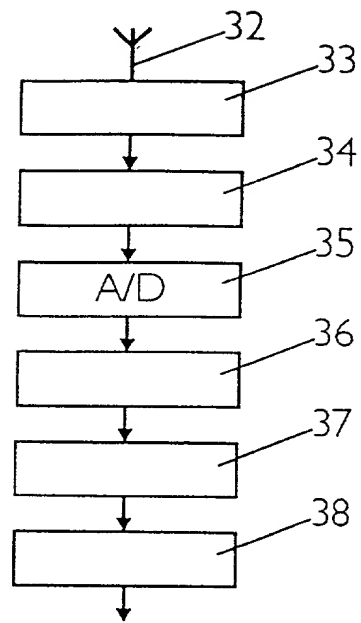


FIG. 5

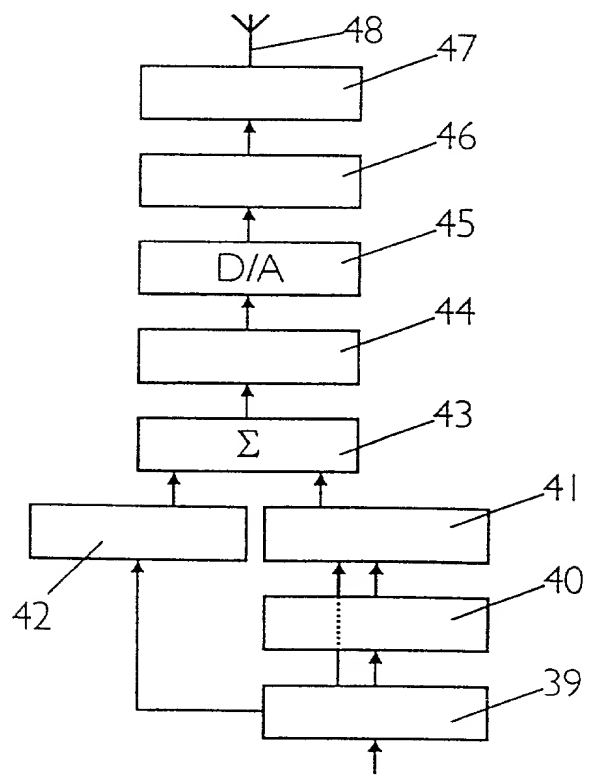


FIG. 6

09/763845

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
(includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET
NUMBER

PHD 99.088 US

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: **"Wireless network for requesting a contention channel"**
the specification of which (check only one item below):

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed as United States application

Serial No _____

on _____

and was amended

on _____

☒ was filed as PCT international application

Number PCT/EP00/06073

on 29 June 2000

and was amended under PCT Article 19

on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING DAY, MONTH, YEAR	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC 119
Germany	19930509.9	3 July 1999	YES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE -Patent and Trademarks Office
(July 1994)

Combined Declaration For Patent Application and Power of Attorney (Continued) (includes Reference to PCT International Applications)				Attorneys Docket Number PHD 99.088 US	
POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (List name and registration number)					
Algy Tamoshunas Reg. No. 27,677 Jack E. Haken, Reg. No. 26,902				Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number) (914)332-0222	

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205	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201 CITY <div style="text-align: center; font-family: cursive; font-size: 1.2em;">Christoph Herrmann</div>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202 <div style="text-align: center; font-family: cursive; font-size: 1.2em;">Yonggang Du</div>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203
DATE 25 January 2001	DATE 25 January 2001	DATE
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 204	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 205	
DATE	DATE	

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE- Patent and Trademarks Office

(July 1994)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

Atty. Docket

CHRISTOPH HERRMANN ET AL.

PHD 99,088

Serial No.

Group Art Unit

Filed: CONCURRENTLY

Examiner:

Title: WIRELESS NETWORK FOR REQUESTING A CONTENTION CHANNEL
Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

APPOINTMENT OF ASSOCIATES

Sir:

The undersigned Attorney of Record hereby revokes all prior appointments (if any) of Associate Attorney(s) or Agent(s) in the above-captioned case and appoints:

JACK D. SLOBOD

(Registration No. 26.236) and


DICRAN HALAJIAN

(Registration No. 39,703)

c/o U.S. PHILIPS CORPORATION, Intellectual Property Department, 580 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, New York 10591, his Associate Attorney(s)/Agent(s) with all the usual powers to prosecute the above-identified application and any division or continuation thereof, to make alterations and amendments therein, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION AND THE LETTERS PATENT WHEN GRANTED SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ATTORNEY OF RECORD.

Respectfully,


Michael E. Marion, Reg. 32,266
Attorney of Record

Dated at Tarrytown, New York
this 24TH day of February, 2001.

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